

VLADIMIROV, A. M.

Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Methods for Examination of Silicates in an Electron Microscope."

17/4/50

Moscow Order of Lenin Chemical Technological Inst imeni D. I. Mendeleyev

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

VLADIMIROV, A.M.

✓ Electron microscope investigation of the structure of sodium silicates hydrated in the vitreous state. M. A. MATVEY AND A. M. VLADIMIROV. *Steklo i Keram.*, 10 [5] 4-7 (1953).—The investigation was carried out by the method of direct trans-
lucence and by the method of imprints, using the electrostatic electron microscope. Materials studied were $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 3.3\text{SiO}_2$, $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 3.3\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 1.4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 2.8\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 2.8\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 3.6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, silica-rich soda glass, and the same glass but hydrated. During the hydration of vitreous Na silicates, the crystalline phase appears as small crystals which increase in number with extent of hydration. The structure of the hydrated silicates is mixed vitreous-crystalline; the crystalline phase is readily observed for high hydration. It was impossible to determine the nature of the crystalline phase owing to the small size and the sintering by the electron rays. In the case of alkaline hydrosilicates, the presence of the crystalline phase was established and also the depth of crystallization as a function of the extent of hydration. It is concluded that during hydration, crystallites become larger and form crystalline aggregates.

B.Z.K.

① 21

S/138/59/000/07/02/009

AUTHORS: Vladimirov, A. M., Gavrilova, L. A., Krol', V. A.

TITLE: On the Synthesis of Trans-1.4-Polyisoprene\

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1959, No. 7, pp. 6-7

TEXT: The authors show that a polymer containing as much as 97% links of the trans-1.4-type polymers, can be obtained in the catalytic polymerization of isoprene using triethylaluminum and titanium trichloride. It is also shown that this polymer is identical to the α -form of natural gutta percha, as far as its elementary lattice parameters and its crystallizability are concerned. According to the authors, this was already accomplished in 1956 by G. Natta and co-workers, as stated in Ref. 1. The present article reveals the experimental results on the polymerization of isoprene with titanium trichloride and triethyl aluminum, the latter acting as catalysts. These experiments are the continuation of work published previously by I. I. Boldyreva and coworkers, and B. D. Babitskiy and coworkers, Ref. 3, and 4. The replacement of the titanium tetrachloride with the trichloride, yields the trans-1.4-configuration instead of the Cis-1.4, as obtained in Ref. 3. The method for obtaining titanium trichloride is described briefly. The triethyl aluminum is a ready product produced by the NIIPP (Scientific

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On the Synthesis of Trans-1.4-Polyisoprene

S/138/59/000/07/02/009

Research Institute of Polymerized Plastics). The experimental procedure has already been outlined in Ref. 3. Table 1 gives the results of the experiments under various conditions. It is seen that the yield of the polymer depends a great deal on the temperature, and that even at 100°C, the yield does not exceed 15 to 20%. This is explained as most likely being due to the low solubility of the polymer. The presence of the solvent and its nature has little effect on the process and on the structure of the formed polymer. Table 2 gives the results of the obtained samples, as to their structure and properties. Data of natural gutta percha are submitted for comparison. The somewhat lower stability of the synthetic polyisoprene is explained by the different molecular-weight distribution of the polymers, and also by the possible presence of certain deviations in the structure. There are 2 tables, 5 references: 3 Soviet, 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber im. S. V. Lebedev).

Card 2/2

5(2)

SOV/63-4-1-22/31

AUTHORS: Vladimirov, A.M.; Velovik, B.M.; Gavrilova, L.A.; Kamenetskiy, V.I.; Krol', V.A.

TITLE: Continuous Method for Preparing Titanium Trichloride (Neprieryvnyy sposob polucheniya trekhkhlorigo titana)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1, p 132 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A laboratory device for the preparation of $TiCl_3$ is described here. It consists of an evaporating device (1), a heater for $TiCl_4$ vapors (2), an electric furnace (3), a cooler (4) and a container (5). The method is based on the reduction of $TiCl_4$ by hydrogen at 820 - 840°C. The output of the device is 10 - 15 g per hour. The reaction proceeds at a considerable excess of $TiCl_4$ (10 : 1 or 20 : 1) which prevents the formation of $TiCl_2$. The produced $TiCl_3$ is 98% pure. There are: 1 diagram and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 2 American, 1 English and 1 German.

~~Card 1/2~~

A-U Sci Res Inst. Synthetic Rubber

VLADIMIROV, A.M.

Methods for the determination of minimum water discharge during
low-level periods. Meteor. i gidrol. no.4:30-32 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy gidrologicheskiy institut.
(Runoff)

BOCHIN, N.A.; BULAVKO, A.G.; VLADIMIROV, A.M.; GRIGORIYEV, V.I.; YEFREMOV, P.V.;
ZAKHAROV, V.N.; MARGOLIN, L.M.; NEMCHINOV, S.V.; PASHKOV, Ya.S.;
SOVERSHAYEV, V.A.; FEDOROV, Y.G.

Brief news. Meteor. i gidrol. no.9:61-64 S '65.

(MIHA 18:8)

VLADIMIROV, A.M.

Relation of minimum mean daily and mean monthly discharges.
Meteor. i gidrol. no.2:33-35 F '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy gidrologicheskiy institut.

Vladimirov, A.N.

21/119

532.582.4

USSR

Approximate Hydrodynamic Design
of a Finite Span Hydrofoil

CAHI Rep.

(311)

1957

U.S.S.R.

A.N. Vladimirov

Previous work is discussed and the solution of the motion of a flat plate by Keldysh and Lavrentiev is applied to that of a hydrofoil. Charts are presented for determining the lift and resistance of an infinite span hydrofoil operating in a heavy frictionless fluid having infinite depth below the free water surface. Consideration is given to the effects of viscosity and to the effect of the water surface on the downwash. (This is a translation of the original Russian text.)
(Translated in NACA tech. Mem. (1341), 68 pp., June, 1955, U.S.A.)

J. S. Hall

VLADIMIROV, A.V.

RT-946 (On the problem of hydrofoils for ship propulsion) k voprosu o dvizhenii
na podvodnykh kryl'iax.
Sudostroenie, 8(6): 411-417, 1938, (20 pages)

~~VLADIMIROV, A. N.~~
VLADIMIROV, A. N.

K voprosu o normakh poperechnoi ustoichivosti lodochnykh gid-rozamoletov. (Tekhnika vozdushnogo flota, 1940, no. 4/5, p. 62-70, tables, diagrs.)

Title tr.: Standards of transverse stability for flying boats.

TL504.T4 1940

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

SEDOV, L.I.; VLADIMIROV, A.N.

"The Influence of Mechanical Parameters on Phenomena
of the Sliding of a Keel Plate," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR,
Otdel, Tekh, Nauk, No. 1-2, 1943.

BR-52059019

VLADIMIROV, A. N.

"The Wetness of Ships when Moving in Waves," Prik. nat. i mekh.,
No.1, 1946

LUKIN, V.N., mashinist; VLADIMIROV, A.N., mashinist-instruktor

Simple method for converting to one section operation on the VL8
electric locomotive. Elek. i topl. tiaga 7 no.6:35-36 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Depo Petropavlovsk Yuzhno-Ural'skoy dorogi (for Lukin).
(Electric locomotives)

POLYAKOV, V.F., inzh.; NIKITIN, V.A., inzh.; RYSIN, V.L., inzh.;
KOCHEROVA, V.I.; TOLUBEYEVA, Ta.P.; MUDRENOVA, A.V.;
TSVETKOV, B.; VLADIMIROV, A.N.

Exchange of experience between the enterprises of economic
councils. Torf. prom. 38 no.4:31-35 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Sverdlovskaya fabrika Isoplit (for Polyakov).
2. Demidovskoye predpriyatiye Gor'kovskogo Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Nikitin).
3. Predpriyatiye Radovitskiy makh Moskovskogo oblastnogo Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Rysin).
4. Kom-somol'skoye torfotransportnoye upravleniye Ivanovskogo Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Kocherova, Tolubeyeva, and Mudrenova).
5. Predpriyatiye Linyevino Lensovnaarkhaza (for Vladimirov).
(rest machinery)

VLADIMIROV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHUMAKHANOVA, T.P., inzh.

Transporting rock products in winter time. Stroi.mat. 9 no.12:21-
24 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

VLADIMIROV, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAMUSEV, V.P., inzh.; ZHUMAKHANOVA,
T.P., inzh.

Investigating new methods of preventing the adfreezing of
clay to the conceying containers at the Kudirovskiy open
pit. Sbor. trud. NIIZHalezobetona no.8:131-145 '63
(MIRA 18:1)

VLADIMIROV, A. P.

Reconstruction of locomotive equipment Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1943. 111 p.

Cyr.4 TF40

BURMISTROV, P.I.; SAMOYLOVICH, S.D.; DEMICHEV, G.M.; KONONOV, V.A.;
EVENCHIK, S.D.; BRODOVSKIY, N.R.; PAVLOV, S.M.; BOBROV,
A.A.; BASKIN, A.I.; SHKOL'NIKOV, S.A.; VASIL'YEV, B.K.;
DRANNIKOV, A.B.; RIKMAN, M.A.; BURAKOV, V.A.; VLADIMIROV,
A.P.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, G.M.; PETRUSHEV, I.M., red.;
GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization of loading, unloading and storing operations in industrial enterprises] Mekhanizatsiya pogruzochno-razgruzochnykh i skladskikh rabot na promyshlennykh predpriyatiyakh. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1963. 276 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

VLADIMIROV, A.P.; MAZARYCHEV, S.Ia.

Work practices of a technical operations plant. Rech.transp.
16 no.7:30-31: 31 1957. (MLPA 1957)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Gor'kovskogo lineynogo parokhodstva (for Vladimirov)
 2. Nauchnik tsakha tekhnicheskoy eksploatatsii zavoda imeni E.Marksa (for Mazarychev).
- (Volga River--Ships--Maintenance and repair)

VLADIMIROV, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; BRAYNINA, Yo.Yu., kand. tekhn. nauk; GURVICH, E.A., red. izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Unloading and heating nonmetallic building materials under conditions] Vygruzka i podogrev nerudnykh stroitel'nykh materialov v zimnikh usloviakh. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 167 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Aggregates (Building materials))--Transportation
(Loading and unloading--Cold weather conditions)

VLADIMIROV, A.P.,--starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.tekhn.nauk; MILYUKOVA,
I.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Simplified graph-analysis determination of the number of gasoline locomotives required for rock, gravel, and sand open pits and a comparison of the economic efficiency of various types of gasoline locomotives. Sbor. trud. NIIZHelezobetona no.3:91-107 '60.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Gasoline locomotives) (Mine haulage)

28(1)

SOV/118-59-4-8/25

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, A.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Unloading of Frozen-Together Non-Metallic Materials
From Railway Freight Cars

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva, 1959,
Nr 4, pp 26-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In winter, the basic non-metallic materials for reinforced concrete plants (sand and gravel) freeze together, loose their friability, and form a more or less compact mass. According to data published by the former Glavmoszhelezobeton, yearly losses caused by the freezing of loose materials during their transport amount to approximately 1 billion rubles. Special research carried out by the NIIZhelezobeton showed that the stability of the frozen material rises with an increase in its moisture content, and the more coarse-grained the material is, the more friable it is when frozen. The prophylactic method of lowering moisture content does not entirely prevent the material

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SOV/118-59-4-8/25

The Unloading of Frozen-Together Non-Metallic Materials From
Railway Freight Cars

from freezing together, but it decreases its stability and ensures unloading by the usual mechanisms and devices (gantries, grab cranes and T-182, T-183 and S-492 unloaders). The research carried out by the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (Scientific Research Institute of Railroad Transportation) from 1954-1956, and the NIIZhelezo-beton in 1958, showed that the prophylactic method, besides being expensive, does not solve the problem. As an auxiliary means, a natural lowering of moisture may be recommended. The practice of the Okskiy kar'-yer Mosgorispolkoma (Okskiy Quarry of the Mosgorispolkom) has shown that sand stored in summer within 2 days loses up to 7% of its moisture content and from 4 to 5% during the following 2 weeks. Similar observations have been made at the Akademicheskii kar'yer (Akademicheskii Quarry) with respect to washed gravel in winter. V.K. Khukhlayev and G.Yu. Kask, both workers of the Moskovskiy zavod zhelezo-

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The Unloading of Frozen-Together Non-Metallic Materials From
Railway Freight Cars

betonnykh izdeliy Nr 6 (the Moscow Reinforced Concrete Products Plant Nr 6), designed and built a drilling mechanism for making frozen-together materials (sand and gravel) friable in railway cars (Drawing 1). In winter 1957-58, with the aid of this device, approximately 2,000 railroad cars were unloaded. The NII Zhelezobeton, in cooperation with the designers and representatives of the Promtransproyekt and the TsNII MPS, have tested the device, eliminated certain deficiencies, and introduced some improvements. The loosening capacity of the machine is from 100 to 150 tons per hour; power required - 20 kilowatts; power consumption - 0.13 kilowatt-hours per ton of loosened material. A drilling machine of this type is produced by the Krasnopresnenskiy mekhanicheskiy zavod (the Krasnaya Presnya Mechanical Plant) in Moscow and may be used by enterprises owning unloading bunkers or special unloading yards for non-metallic materials. In the winter of 1957/58,

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The Unloading of Frozen-Together Non-Metallic Materials From
Railway Freight Cars

I.A. Pasal'skiy, employed with the Stalingradgidro-
stroy, recommended the VPP-2 vibrator and a plate,
with fixed pintles attached to it, for making frozen-
together sand and gravel friable in railway cars.
This device, briefly named VR-17, consists of the
VPP-2 vibrator (agitation power - up to 25 tons), a
28 kilowatt electric motor, and an attached plate
with 28 pintles (diameter - 50 mm, length - from 350
to 500 mm). The device loosens the frozen-together
freight of a gondola-car within 12 to 20 minutes.
The NIIZhelezobeton, having examined the VR-17, re-
commends the use of a vibrator simpler and less ex-
pensive than the VPP-2 and a larger plate
(2,300x1,000x40 mm) with 32 pintles (diameter - 50
mm, length - 1,100 mm). Working drawings of the VPP-2,
VPP-2A and VPP-4 mechanisms have been developed by
the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
gidrotekhnicheskikh i sanitarno-tekhnicheskikh rabot,

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The Unloading of Frozen-Together Non-Metallic Materials From
Railway Freight Cars

Leningrad (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Sanitary Work). A working model of the improved VR-17 has been tested successfully at the Moskovskiy zavod zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy Nr 8 (the Moscow Reinforced Concrete Product Plant Nr 8). There are 3 photographs, and 1 diagram.

Card 5/5

VLADIMIROV, A. P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Mechanized unloading of rock products which have frozen together
in railroad cars. Prom. stroi. 38 no.9:30-24 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhalezobetona.
(Loading and unloading)
(Building materials--Transportation)

VLADIMIROV, A.P.; BRAYNINA, Ye.Yu.

Restoration of friability to frozen materials. Mekh. stroi. 18
no. 3:11-13 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhelezobetona.
(Granular materials)

VLADIMIROV, A.S. (Asbest).

Practical exercises in geometry and trigonometry classes. Mat.v
shkole no.1:54-62 Ja-F '57. (MLBA 10:2)

(Geometry--Problems, exercises, etc.)

(Trigonometry--Problems, exercises, etc.)

VLADIMIROV, A.S.

33996 VLADIMIROV, A.S. Tyeoriya
Simmetrichnoy Kurkovoy Skhemy
S Uchyetom Syetochnykh Tokov
Sbornik Nauch Trud Ov (Tsentr
Nauch-Isslyed. In-T Svyazi)
Vyp 1, 1949, S. 63-84-Bibliogr:
6 nazv

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 42, Moskva, 1949

VLADIMIROV, A-S.

USSR/ Electronics - Instruments

Card 1/1 Pub. 133 - 2/23

Authors : Vladimirov, A. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences; and Bayzerman, S. G.,
Engineer Junior Scientific Worker of the Research Institute of the Min-

Title : Ministry of Communications
Oscillographic modulation meter

Periodical : Vest. syzazi 11, 3 - 6, Nov 1954

Abstract : Instruments controlling the modulation of radio transmitters are dis-
cussed, and an oscillographic modulation meter is described. This type
of instrument is used for determining the modulation factor and its bal-
ance. Block and circuit diagrams are presented showing the circuit stages
and the layout of the following component parts: R - F detector, A - F
filters, resistances, phase-inverter, and the amplifier stage connected
with a cathode-ray tube, where the modulated signals are traced. Detailed
instructions are given for operating the modulation meter, and its tech-
nical characteristics relating to its high-quality performance are enum-
erated. Diagrams.

Institution:

Submitted:

VLADIMIROV, A.S. otvetstvennyy redaktor; SUSHKEVICH, V.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Communications engineering: new developments in the field of radio communication and radiobroadcasting] Tekhnika svyazi: Novye razrabotki v oblasti radiosvyazi i radioveshchanie; informatsionnyi sbornik. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1957. 70 p. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo svyazi. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye
(Radiobroadcasting) (Radiotelegraph)

VLADIMIROV, A. S.

CIRCUITS

"Analysis of the Operation of a Reactive Trigger Circuit and a Procedure for its Design," by A.S. Vladimirov, Elektrosvyaz, No 6, June 1957, pp 15-27

Report on a theoretical analysis of the reactive trigger circuit with anode coupling. The analysis leads to recommendations on the choice of parameters, so as to insure the most stable operating condition for the circuit. Methods for engineering design are also given. An example of circuit design based on the analysis is shown.

Card 1/1

- 6 -

VLADIMIROV, A.S., otv.red.; EASHUR, V.I., red.; SHEFER, G.I., tekhn.red.

[New developments in the fields of radio communication and
broadcasting] Novye razrabotki v oblasti radiosvazi i radio-
veshchaniia; informatsionnyi sbornik. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry
po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1959. 80 p.

(Radio)

(MIRA 14:1)

9,300

26200
S/106/60/000/002/001/009
A055/A133

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, A. S.

TITLE: Waveguide- discontinuities measurement system.

PERIODICAL: Electrosvyaz, no. 2, 1960, 3 - 13

TEXT: The author investigates a system specially designed at the "Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva Svyazi SSSR" (State Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of Communications USSR) for measuring reflections on waveguide discontinuities and locating these discontinuities. The block-diagram of this system (called "UIN-1" system) is shown in Figure 1. Super-high-frequency generator 1 is modulated by short video-pulses from pulse-modulator 2. Through the directional coupler 3, the shf-pulses reach the analyzed waveguide. The incident wave output channel from the coupler is loaded on matched load 4. Propagating along the waveguide, the shf-energy is reflected by discontinuities. The reflected shf-pulses return and penetrate into the reflected-wave channel of the directional coupler, where also penetrates a fraction of the energy of the direct (sounding) pulse, the magnitude of this fraction being

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Waveguide-discontinuities measurement system

determined by the directivity of the directional coupler. At the reflected-signal output of the coupler are thus operating the direct (sounding) pulse (reduced by the directivity value of the coupler) and the reflected pulses, shifted in time with respect to one another in accordance with the location of the discontinuities in the waveguide. The shf-pulses from the coupler are amplified by shf-amplifier 6 and detected. At the input of this amplifier, attenuator 5 (calibrated in db) permits to vary the input level within considerable limits (up to 30 db). The detected pulses are amplified by video-amplifier 7 ensuring the necessary amplitude of the direct and the reflected signals. For observation of pulses on the electron beam tube screen, the system contains sweeping device 8 accurately synchronized with the master oscillator of the pulse modulator, and device 9 for measuring the distance between the observed pulses. These units possess linearly calibrated adjustments for reading the distances between the analyzed discontinuities. The measurement of the discontinuity magnitudes is effected by comparing the magnitude of the reflected pulse with that of the direct pulse. For this measurement, a convenient reflected pulse image size is first established with the aid of the attenuator, and the corresponding attenuation value is noted; the attenuation is then increased until the direct pulse image

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Waveguide-discontinuities measurement system

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size, noted at the previous attenuation. The difference of the attenuator readings - account taken of the directivity of the directional coupler (in db) - will give the relative magnitude of the reflected signal and, therefore, the degree of the analyzed discontinuity. The "UIN-1" system has the following technical characteristics: 1) The direct pulse carrier frequency is 3,550 Mc. 2) The maximum length of the examined waveguide is 150 m. 3) The resolving power (at measurement of distance between discontinuities) is 1.5m. 4) The distance measurement precision is ± 20 cm. 5) The minimum measured magnitude of the power reflected by discontinuities is 10^{-4} % with respect to the incident power. 6) The precision of reflection measurements (for small reflections) is ± 2 db. After this general description of the "UIN-1" system, the author describes in detail the component parts of this system. Here are the main items: Generator of shf-pulses: This generator uses a system where the travelling wave tube, amplifying the shf-oscillations, is modulated through the control electrode by millimicrosecond video-pulses. The generator consists of two travelling wave tube stages, excited at carrier frequency from a klystron shf-generator. This system was adopted after the examination of two non-Soviet generators [see English-language references at the end of the abstract], which were found too cumbersome. 2) Modulator: After

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Waveguide-discontinuities measurement system

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numerous tests a system was adopted forming pulses of 8 - 10 millimicrosec. duration at a frequency of 1 Mc with an amplitude in the order of 100 volts. 3) Amplifier of shf-pulses: Calculations showed that, for a practically possible amplification in the video-channel, the amplifier must have a gain of the order of 50 - 55 db. A two-stage amplifier was chosen, using travelling wave tubes of the "UV-6" type. 4) Sweeping device: This specially designed device is a synchronous variant of the sweep, controlled by the same voltage used for forming the direct (sounding) pulses. 5) Video-pulse amplifier: Calculations showed that, for the amplification of video-pulses of 8 - 10 millimicrosec. duration, the amplifier must ensure amplification of a frequency-band of the order of 100 - 120 Mc. The adopted amplifier is a five-stage amplifier, the output stage being a push-pull stage. To increase the output voltage, a system with an open output was employed. In the penultimate stage is used a phase-inverting circuit. 6) Distance-measuring device: For this device a system was used where the marker signal is superposed on the backward sweep trace, vertically displaced with respect to the forward trace. As marker signal is used the short pulse (5 - 8 millimicrosec.) that can be displaced along the sweep trace with the aid of the phase inverter. The phase inverter dial is calibrated in meters. The device con-

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Waveguide-discontinuities measurement system

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sists of two units: a unit for forming the marker pulse and a unit forming the rectangular voltage for alternate blocking and unblocking of the video-amplifier. The author mentions that the described system has also been used for observing and measuring discontinuities in coaxial cables. There are 13 figures and 4 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: A. Beck "Waveguide Investigations with Millimicrosecond Pulses", BSJT, No. 1, January 1956. Cutler "The Regenerative Pulse Generator", Proc. IRE, No. 2, 1955.

SUBMITTED: November 9, 1959.

Card 5/6

VLADIMIROV, A.S.; POLYANSKIY, Yu.A.

Small television pulse oscilloscope. Elektrosvaz' 18 no.4:61-67
Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

VLADIMIROV, A.S.; ZHIDIKOVA, L.S.; KUZINA, I.N.; RATNOVSKIY, I.I.

Comparison of typical stratigraphic cross sections of Neogene sediments
in northeastern Sakhalin based on the study of macrofauna. Trudy VNIGRI
no.224:195-201 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

VLADIMIROV, A.S.

Analysis of a new square wave generator circuit. Elektrosviaz'
16 no.7:17-27 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Oscillators, Electron-tube) (Pulse techniques (Electronics))

VLADIMIROV, A.S., otv.red.; MATLIN, I.I., red.; ROMANOVA, S.F.,
tekhn. red.

[New developments in the field of control and measurement apparatus] Novye razrabotki v oblasti kontrol'no-izmeritel'noi apparatury; informatsionnyi sbornik. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1962. 98 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Electronic measurements) (Radio measurements)
(Electronic control)

VLADIMIROV, A. T.

(DECEASED)

1963/1

c' 1961

OCEANOLOGY

see ILC

VLADIMIROV, A.S.

Methodology for the engineering design of a single-stage square
wave generator. Elektrosviaz' 16 no.11:17-21 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Oscillators, Electron-tube)
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

1ST AND 2ND CODES		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		1ST AND 2ND CODES	
<p>07</p> <p>The effect of ammonia and nitrate on the yield of sugar beets in relation to cation components and reaction of the medium. A. V. Vladimirov. <i>Lev. Acad. Agr. Sci., Gdovsk. Inst. Forthcoming Agr. Sci. No. 3, 104-80 (1984).</i>—With sand as a medium, drip cultures of pH 4.5, 6.5 and 8.5 contg. NH₄ and nitrate were used with sugar beets. With NH₄ in acid and alk. cultures the yield and sugar content were higher in the presence of Cl than in the presence of sulfate. With nitrate the sulfate ion gave higher yields. The nitrogenous constituents decreased in the presence of the Cl ion, as compared with corresponding contents of sulfate. An increase in the NH₄ concn. increased the total N content of the beets in the presence of both Cl and sulfate at pH 4.5 and 6.5. At pH 8.2 the N content decreased. An increase in the KCl content of the medium caused an increase in sol. N, whereas an increase in K₂SO₄ caused an increase in sol. N, whereas an increase in the presence decreased it. The total N content decreased in the presence of Cl and sulfate whenever the K content was increased at pH 4.5 and 6.5, but at pH 8.2 there was no effect. An increase in K increased the sugar content in the beets. With nitrate the percentage of nitrogenous substances was higher in the presence of Cl, but the sugar was lower than in the presence of sulfate. With NH₄ the quantity of chlorophyll increased with an increase of K in the medium at all pH values. The ash content of the leaves in the</p> <p>presence of Cl was higher than in the presence of sulfate. In the acid medium more K was absorbed, and in the alk. medium more Ca and Mg were absorbed. In soil cultures the Cl was more injurious than sulfate in the case of beets and flax. Ammonia fertilizers without Cl or sulfate were more efficient but their concn. had to be low at the early stages of growth.</p> <p>J. B. Joffe</p>					

The influence of chlorides and sulfates on the intake of ammonia and nitrate nitrogen by plants. A. V. Vladimirov. *Khimicheskiy Sotsialist. Zemledel'nyy* (Moscow) No. 1, 14-21 (1935). — Cl enters the plant faster than the SO_4 ion and therefore is conducive to a higher absorption of K and NH, and a lower absorption of nitrate. Univalent cations (K and Na) effect a higher absorption of NO_3^- , Cl^- and SO_4^{2-} and a lower absorption of NH_4^+ than bivalent cations (Ca and Mg). The detg. moment of the absorption of NH_4^+ is the ratio of the quantities of complementary cations and anions which enter the plant. A high absorption of NO_3^- from NH_4NO_3 is favored either by a cation with a high entrance capacity, such as K, or an anion with the lowest capacity of entrance, such as SO_4^{2-} . The reverse is true for the entrance of NH_4^+ . The behavior of NH_4NO_3 as a physiologically neutral or acid salt depends on the anions and cations of the accompanying salts. I. S. Hoff.

12. *Journal*

1ST AND 4TH GROUPS										2ND AND 3RD GROUPS										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS																																																																					
PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																																																									
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<p>The methods of applying ammonia fertilizers to sugar beets. A. V. Vladimirov, A. V. Kalashnikova and K. V. Mustafin. <i>Chemicalization Socialistic Agr.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 1936, No. 9, 77-80. -- Local applications of large quantities of NH_3 fertilizers hinder the development of tops at the early stages of growth, but supplementing the N fertilizer with K salts overcomes the injurious effect. The addn. of some K at the time when there is the max. accumulation and movement of sugar enhances the yield of roots. Addn. of $NaCl$ to the NH_3 fertilizers improves the quality of the roots: a higher sugar content and a lowering of "injurious" N.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">J. S. Joffe</p>																																																																																									
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Time of applying fertilizers in the cultivation of sugar beet. A. V. Vladimirov. *Chemical Agriculture* (U. S. S. R.), No. 2, 71 (1958); *Chemie & Industrie* 41, 755; cf. C. A. 31, 6798. Lardy application of fertilizer is generally less effective than application before sowing. Application of N during a period of lardy vegetation even retards ripening and considerably lowers the quality of the crop. Intensification of K nutrition during the 2nd period of vegetation exerts a favorable influence when there is a deficiency during the first period.

A. Popovian-Couture

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION	SUBSECTION	CLASSIFICATION	REMARKS
1	1	1	
2	2	2	
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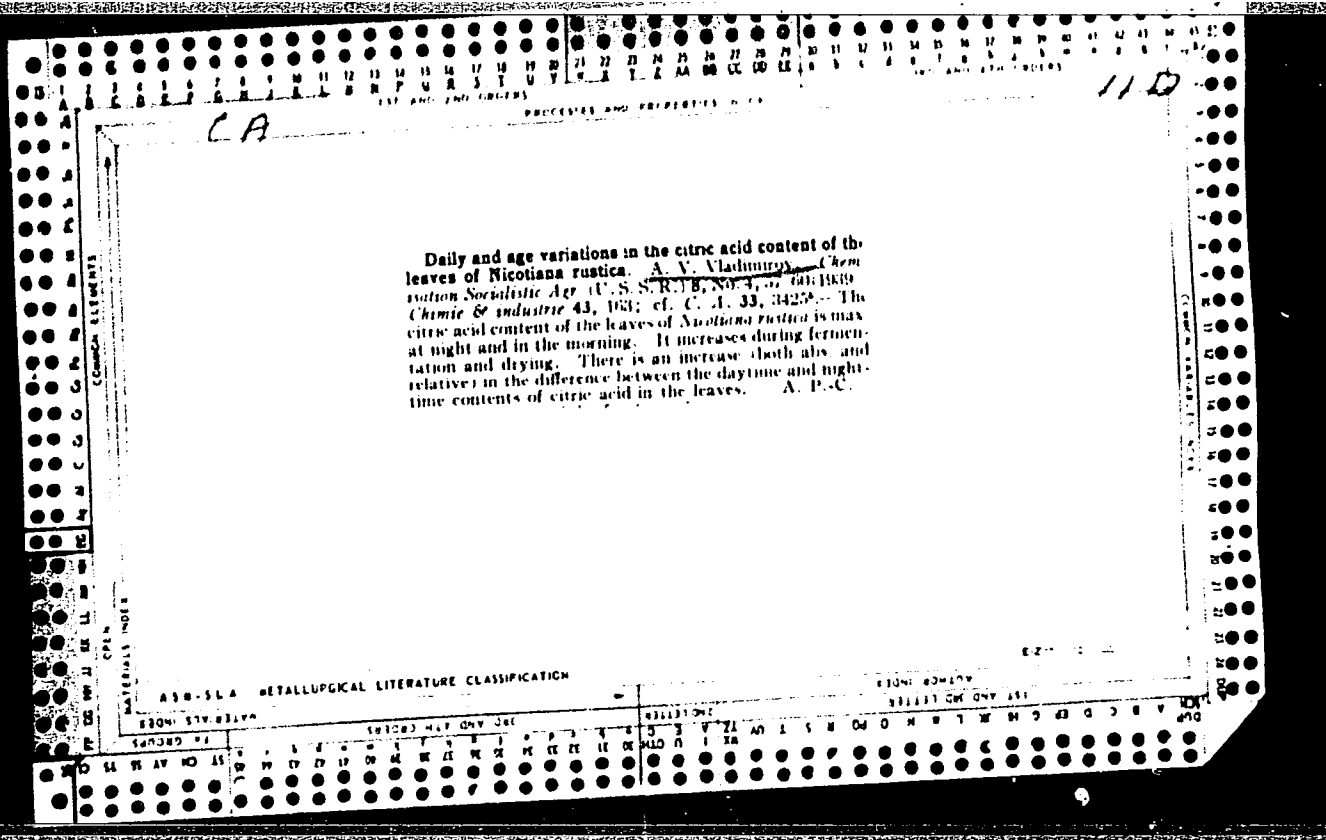
Ca 11d

Age and daily variations of citric acid content of leaves of *Nicotiana rustica*. A. V. Vladimirov and G. V. Liaskovskaya. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 21, 44-6 (1938) (in English).—The citric acid content of the leaves of *Nicotiana rustica* (ranging up to 10% of dry wt.) increases with the age of the plant and is considerably greater at night and in the early morning. D. B. S.

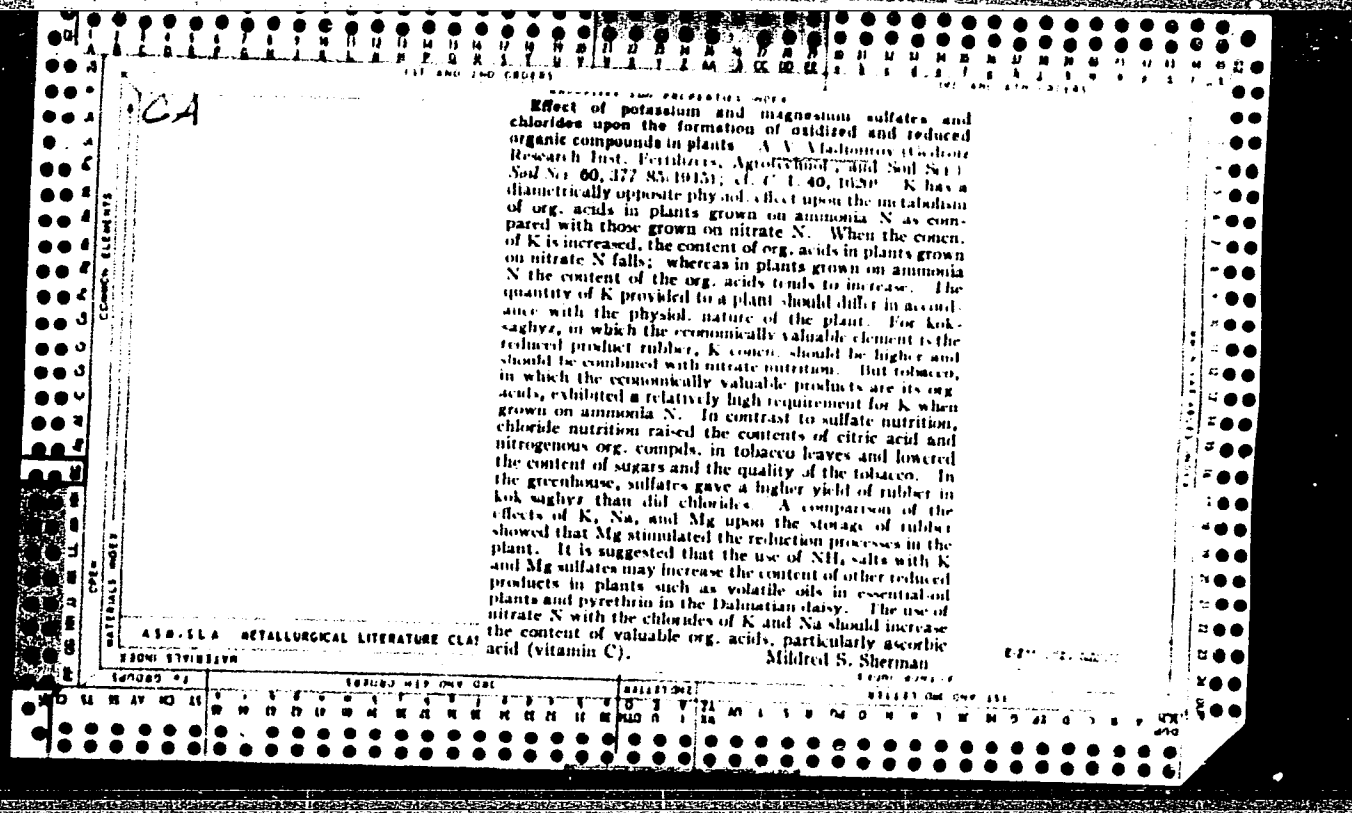
ASH-SLA METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

117

Variations in the citric acid and nicotine contents of makhorka leaves (*Nicotiana rustica*) in relation to the ammonium and nitrate nutrition of plants. A. V. Vladimirov. *Chemisation Sovetskoe Agr.* (U. S. S. R.) 1939, No. 8, 35-42; cf. C. A. 34, 4589. — NH_4^+ as a source of N (producing conditions for reduction reactions) decreased the total acidity and the content of citric acid in the leaves of makhorka. Nitrate (producing conditions for oxidation reactions) increased the acidity and the total citric acid content. The total N content of makhorka is greater with the NH_4^+ than with the nitrate. An excess of either NH_4^+ or nitrate increased the total N and nicotine content. An increase of the K content in the nutrient soln. increased the sugar content and decreased the citric acid and total acidity of makhorka leaves. J. S. Joffe



COMMON ELEMENTS		METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT		TECHNICAL DATA		GENERAL INFORMATION	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<p>Ammonium and nitrate supplies: effect on biochemical processes in leaves of <i>Nicotiana rustica</i>. A. V. Vladimir. <i>Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.</i> 23, 649-652 (1970). Leaves from plants supplied with $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ contain less sugar, org. acids and protein N, and more sol. N and nicotine, than those supplied with nitrate ions. Increase of N supply causes a decrease in sugar and an increase in protein N and nicotine content in each case. H. C. P. A.</p>									
<p>ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>									
<p>RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT</p>									
<p>TECHNICAL DATA</p>									
<p>GENERAL INFORMATION</p>									



VIADIMIROV, A. V., DMITRIVA, N. A.

26465 i vizhinets, N. A. o Sol'vankh, opredelya-yuschikh intensivnost' sostupleniya
amni-achnogo i nitratnogo azota v rasteniya. trudy vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. In-ta
udobreniy, agrotekhniki i agropochvovedeniya im. gedroytsa, vyp, 29, 1949, s. F-4-92.
Bibliogr:8nazv

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

1. VLADIMIROV, A. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Fertilizers and Manures
7. Supplementary feeding for winter crops with local and mineral fertilizers.
Dost. sel'khoz. No. 3, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

VLADET'IROV, A. V.

Fertilizers and Manures

Tasks of agricultural chemistry in raising yields of farm crops in new irrigation areas. Pochvovedenie, No. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress October 1952
Unclassified.

CP

11-0

Effect of the reaction of the medium and of nitrogen sources on the course of biochemical processes in plants. A. V. Vladimirov and A. N. Lapshina. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 83, 157-9 (1952).—Tobacco plants subjected to temporary elimination of N from the diet and establishment of acid reaction of the medium (pH 5) (instead of 7.8) show lowered protein N and increase of nonprotein and amino acid N fractions (differences about 60%) as well as increase of sugars (200%). On ammonium fertilizer the protein N is higher in the leaves if soil medium is at pH 7.8, while nonprotein and amino acid N are higher if the soil reaction is pH 5. Thus protein synthesis is more active in slightly alk. soil conditions on ammonium fertilization. Nitrate fertilizer gives higher amino acid N if pH is 5 than at pH 7.8 and protein N is not below normal at pH 5.
G. M. Kosolapoff

MINDLIN, S.Z.; VLADIMIROV, A.V.; BORISOVA, L.N.; MIKHAYLOVA, G.R.

Obtaining actinomycetes hybrids producing tetracyclines (*Actinomyces*
rimosus and *Actinomyces aureofaciens*) and their use in the selection
of active strains. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no.10:187-198 '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

(ACTINOMYCES) (TETRACYCLINE)
(HYBRIDIZATION, VEGETABLE)

VLADIMIROV, Artem Vladimirovich; MELENT'YEVA, V., red.; PROZOROVA, L.,
tekh. red.

[People, machines, land; a story by several people] Parni, mashiny, zemlia; kollektivnyi rasskaz. Moskva, Molodaia gvardiia, 1962. 45 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Agriculture)

ALIKHANYAN, S.I.; GARINA, K.P.; ZHDANOVA, N.I.; VLADIMIROV, A.V.

Selection of a strain of Act. antibioticus for the production of
oleandomycin. Antibiotiki 6 no.10:867-871 0 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(OLEANDOMYCIN) (ACTINOMYCES)

VLADIMIROV, A.Ya., aspirant

Ultrasonic unit for machining hard and brittle materials.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. no.3:134-140 '59.

(MIRA 13:4)

1. Severo-zapadnyy zaachnyy politekhnicheskiiy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya.
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

AUTHOR: A. A. Adzhimov, A. Ya.

TITLE: Foundations of mechanization and automation in producing parts for aviation

TEXT: 1. The book is devoted to the problems of mechanization and automation in the production of parts for aviation.

VLADIMIROV, A. YA., CAND TECH SCI, "INVESTIGATION OF
THE ACCURACY AND PURITY OF A SURFACE IN ~~TOOLING~~ *the machining of* HARD AND
BRITTLE MATERIALS BY THE METHOD OF ULTRASONIC OSCILLATIONS."
LENINGRAD, 1961. (MIN OF HIGHER AND SEC SPEC ED RSFSR, LE-
NINGRAD INST OF PRECISION MECHANICS AND OPTICS). (KL, 3-61,
214).

VLADIMIROV, A.Ya.

Investigating ultrasonic machining of hard and brittle materials.
Izv.vys.uqheb.zav.; prib. 4 no.2:122-129 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Severo-zapadnyy nauchnyy politekhnicheskiiy institut. Rekomendovana
kafedroy tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya.
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

ACC NR: AR7005820

SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/66/000/010/1000/1000

AUTHOR: Dulovskiy, P. I.; Vladimirov, A. Ya.

TITLE: Basic requirements presented for performing characteristic operations for the manufacture of general-purpose parts of aircraft instruments

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 10B33

REF SOURCE: Tr. Leningr. in-t aviats. priborostr., vyp. 46, 1966, 7-12

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft flight instrument, aircraft engine instrument, aircraft part, part manufacture

ABSTRACT: A classification is presented of the basic requirements in the performance of characteristic operations for manufacturing general-purpose parts of aircraft instruments. Orig. art. has: 1 table and bibliography of 3 titles. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 01/

UDC: 681.2

Cord 1/1

ACC NR: AR7003821

SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/66/000/010/B005/B006

AUTHOR: Bulovskiy, P. I.; Vladimirov, A. Ya.

TITLE: Basic errors occurring in the performance of characteristic operations for manufacturing general-purpose parts of aircraft instruments

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostriyeniya, Abs. 10B45

REF SOURCE: Tr. Leningr. in-t aviats. priborostr. vyp. 46, 1966, 13-22

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft flight instrument, aircraft engine instrument, aircraft part, error, part manufacture

ABSTRACT: A classification of basic errors is presented which occur during the performance of characteristic operations of manufacturing general-purpose parts of aircraft instruments. Causes for the occurrence of the above errors are analyzed. Orig. art. has: 1 table and bibliography of 3 titles. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 01/

Cord 1/1

UDC: 681.2

VLADIMIROV, B.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: RATSIONALIZATSIIA. Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1958.

VLADIMIROV, B. Rationalization work in the canning industry. p. 10.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI), LC., Vol. 8, no. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Applications. Food Industry.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21334

Author : Dimitrov, D., Vladimirov, B.

Inst : -

Title : Rationalization in the Canning Industry.

Orig Pub : Rationalizatsiya (Bulg.), 1958, 8, No 6,
10-15

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1

VLADIMIROV, B.

Book about glass ("Glass" by N.Kachalov [chlen-korrespondent
AN SSSR, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki prof.]
(Reviewed by B.Vladimirov). Nauka i zhizn' 26 no.2:75 F '59.
(MIRA 12:2)

(Glass)

(Kachalov, Nikolai Nikolaevich)

107-57-4-20/54

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, B.

TITLE: Two-voltage Rectifiers. Experience Exchange (Vypryamiteli na dva napryazheniya. Obmen opytom)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 4, p 26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two special rectifying circuits are presented, each of them having only two rectifiers. At 127 volt ac input and 120 ma dc load current, each circuit develops two voltages, 165 and 330 volts. One circuit comprises two half-wave rectifiers connected in series. The other circuit is actually a modification of the well-known voltage-multiplying rectifier. There is one figure and two Soviet references in the article.

Card 1/1

VLADIMIROV, B.

Historica stages in planning and architecture of Moscow. Nauka
i zhizn' no.9:16-32 S '47. (MLRA 9:5)
(Moscow--Architecture)

15(6)

SOV/25-59-2-57/48

AUTHOR:

Vladimirov, B.

TITLE:

A Book About Glass (Kniga o stekle)

PERIODICAL:

Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 2, p 75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author of the article gives a short review of the book "Steklo" (Glass), written by the Associate Member of the AS of USSR, Professor N. Kachalov, and published by the AS of USSR, Moscow, in 1958.

Card 1/1

VLADIMIROV, B.

New varieties of tomatoes for canning. Kons. i ov. prom. 16
no.9:38-40 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut rasteniyevodstva Bolgarskoy Akademii nauk.
(Bulgaria--Tomatoes--Varieties)

VLADIMIROV, B.; POPOVA, D.

Selecting the best varieties of tomatoes for the preparation of
juices. Kons. i ov. prom. 18 no.10:36-38 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut rasteniyevodstva pri Akademii sel'skokhozyaystven-
nykh nauk, Sofiya.

LIPKIN, P.; VLADIMIROV, B.; BUDRIK, V.

Using large blocks made of shell rock. Stroitel' 2 no.3:15
Mr '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Building materials) (Building blocks)

VLADIMIROV, B.

Rectifier for two output voltages. Radio no.4:26 Ap '57.
(MLRA 10:5)
(Electric current rectifiers)

POPOVA, D.; VLADIMIROV, B.

Bean varieties for canning in Bulgaria. Koms. i ov.prom 18 no.4:32-35
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut po rasteniyevodstvu pri Sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii
nauk Narodnoy Respubliki Bolgarii.
(Bulgaria--Beans--Varieties)

VLADIMIROV, Boris

World production and trade of peeled tomatoes and tomato concentrates,
and Bulgarian prospects. Selskostop nauka 1 no.7/8:795-804 '62.

1. Institut po rastenievudstvu v Sofia.

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<p>Mayonnaise as culture medium for microorganisms. II. D. Vladimirov and N. P. Nefedieva. <i>Voprosy Pitanija</i> 6, 85-86(1937); <i>Chimia & Industria</i> 30, 871. --Properly prepd. mayonnaise is hardly a favorable medium for the development of microorganisms, especially on account of the low pH (4.1-4.5). Vegetative forms of bacteria cannot live in it and the spores may live for prolonged periods, but do not grow. <i>B. coli</i> disappears within 24 hrs. at atm. temp.; however, when added in large quantities, it can live for 6-7 days at atm. temp. and about a fort- night at 2-3°. <i>B. proteus vulgaris</i> is less resistant and disappears in 5-6 hrs. at 22°; at 2-3° its disappearance is complete only after 48 hrs. Molds behave in the same manner as bacterial spores. A. Papineau-Couture.</p>																									
<p>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									
<p>RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT</p>																									
<p>RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT</p>																									

PROCESSING AND PREPARATION OF MATERIALS																									
1ST AND 2ND CATEGORIES													3RD AND 4TH CATEGORIES												
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> CA 11 E </div> <p>Effects of prolonged use of small amounts of cottonseed cake on the human organism. F. R. Budagyan, B. D. Vladimirov, J. M. Levitski, and K. A. Shechurov. <i>Gigiena i Sanit.</i> 12, No. 7, 24-33 (1947). --Use of up to 10% admn. of cottonseed cake in bread does not appear to produce any ill effects; expts. of 1 yr. indicate that gossypol present in this cake does not have a powerful action on human organism in such amts. On baking such bread the amt. of free gossypol drops by a factor of 4, leading to further detoxication. Longer expts. are necessary to give the final estn. of pathol. effects of such diets. (G. M. K.)</p>																									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION EX-100-1000 </div>																									
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CA

12

Mistakes in determination of causes in diagnosis of food poisoning. B. D. Vladimirov. *Gigiena i Sanit.* 1940, No. 9, 49-52. Several cases of mistaken assignment of signs of food poisoning are described, usually caused by incomplete clinical tests and examinations of the evidence and circumstances. G. M. Kosolapoff

VLADIMIROV, E. D.

Restaurants, Lunchrooms, etc., Hygienic Aspects

Certain sanitary problems in planning public food dispensing enterprises., Gig. i san., no. 12 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. Unclassified.

VLADIMIROV, B.D.

Certain problems of preventive sanitary inspection in the planning and construction of food industry and public eating establishments. Gig.1 san.
no.7:29-34 J1 '53. (MLRA 6:7)
(Restaurants, lunch rooms, etc.--Sanitation) (Food bacteriology)

1. VLADIMIROV, B. D.; SHTENBERG, A. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Nutrition
7. Food and nutrition. Prof. A. I. Rapoport. Reviewed by B. D. Vladimirov, A. I. Shtenberg. Vop. pit. 12, No. 2, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

VLADIMIROV, B.D.

"Hygiene of food." A.V.Reisler. Reviewed by B.D.Vladimirov. Vop.pit.
12 no.3:82-87 My-Je '53.

(MLRA 6:6)

(Food) (Reisler, A.V.)

VLADIMIROV, B.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; BUDAGYAN, F.Ye., professor.

Consultations. Vop.pit.13 no.2:56 Mr-Apr '54.
(Goat's milk) (Badgers) (Meat)

(MLRA 7:2)

VLADIMIROV, B.D.

"Nutrition and health." N.E.Diubiuk. Reviewed by B.D.Vladimirov.
Vop. pit. 13 no.6:51 N-D '54. (MIRA 8:1)
(DIUBIUK, N.E.) (METABOLISM) (NUTRITION)

USSR/Medicine - Nutrition

FD-3286

Card 1/1 Pub. 141 - 1/19

Author : Vladimirov, B. D., Moscow

Title : Problems in food and sanitation supervision in the new land utilization areas

Periodical : Vop. pit., 3-7, Jul/Aug 1955

Abstract : In conjunction with the new land utilization program, many thousands of workers are being sent to remote regions where they must be fed and housed. Although the nutritional requirements of the various workers (engineers, technicians, agronomists, tractor operators, etc) have been well worked out, many deficiencies were found to exist in the newly created sovkhoses. The menu was found to have little variety, and was deficient in animal proteins, fats, and vitamins A and C. The cooks were housewives who had little experience in cooking for large numbers and unsanitary conditions prevailed in the field kitchens. Measures should be taken by the ministries concerned to correct this situation. Makes many recommendations
No references.

Institution :

Submitted :

VLADIMIROV, B.D.; KURKO, V.I.

"Dietetic restaurant; restaurant for therapeutic nutrition."

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